

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1791.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

(Continued from our last.)

ND be it further enacted, That upon all spirits which, after the said last day of June next, shall be distilled within the United States, wholly or in part from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, there shall be paid for their use the duties following; that is to say, for every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicus's hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twelve cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, and not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, fifteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

And be it further enacted, That upon all spirits which, after the said last day of June next, shall be distilled within the United States, from any article of the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town or village, there shall be paid for their use the duties following; that is to say, for every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicus's hydrometer, nine cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, seventeen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be collected under the management of the supervisors of the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be paid, or secured, previous to the removal thereof from the distilleries at which they are respectively made: And it shall be at the option of the proprietor or proprietors of each distillery, or of his, her, or their agent having the superintendence thereof, either to pay the said duties previous to such removal, with an abatement at the rate of two cents for every ten gallons, or to secure the payment of the same, by giving bond quarter yearly, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the chief officer of inspection within whose survey such distillery shall be; and in such sum as the said officer shall direct, with condition for the payment of the duties upon all such of the said spirits as shall be removed from such distillery, within three months next ensuing the date of the bond, at the expiration of nine months from the said date.

And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of each district shall appoint proper officers, to have the charge and survey of the distilleries within the same, assigning to each one or more distilleries, as he may think proper, who shall attend such distillery at all reasonable times for the execution of the duties by this act enjoined on him.

And be it further enacted, That previous to the removal of the said spirits from any distillery, the officer within whose charge and survey the same may be, shall brand or otherwise mark each cask containing the same, in durable characters, and with progressive numbers, and with the name of the acting owner or other manager of such distillery, and of the place where the same was situated, and with the quantity therein, to be ascertained by actual gauging, and with the proof thereof. And the duties thereupon having been first paid, or secured, as above provided, the said officer shall grant a certificate for each cask of the said spirits, to accompany the same wherefore it shall be sent, reporting that the duty thereon had been paid, or secured, as the case may be, and describing each cask by

its marks; and shall enter in a book, for that purpose to be kept, all the spirits distilled at such distillery, and removed from the same, and the marks of each cask, and the persons for whose use, and the places to which removed, and the time of each removal, and the amount of the duties on the spirits so removed; and if any of the said spirits shall be removed from any such distillery without having been branded or marked as aforesaid, or without such certificate as aforesaid, the same, together with the cask or casks containing, and the horses or cattle, with the carriages, their harness and tackling, and the vessel or boat, with its tackle and apparel, employed in removing them, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of inspection: And the superintendent or manager of such distillery shall also forfeit the full value of the spirits so removed, to be computed at the highest price of the like spirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That no spirits shall be removed from any such distillery at any other times than between sun rising and sun setting, except by consent and in presence of the officer having the charge and survey thereof, on pain of forfeiture of such spirits, or of the value thereof, at the highest price in the market, to be recovered with costs of suit, from the acting owner or manager of such distillery.

And be it further enacted, That upon stills which, after the last day of June next, shall be employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there shall be paid, for the use of the United States, the yearly duty of sixty cents for every gallon, English wine measure, of the capacity or content of each and every such still, including the head thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the evidence of the employment of the said stills shall be, their being erected in stone, brick, or some other manner whereby they shall be in a condition to be worked.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on stills shall be collected under the management of the supervisor in each district, who shall appoint and assign proper officers for the surveys of the said stills, and the advertisement thereof, and the collection of the duties thereupon; and the said duties shall be paid half yearly, within the first fifteen days of January and July, upon demand of the proprietor or proprietors of each still, at his, her, or their dwelling, by the proper officer charged with the survey thereof; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, the amount of the duties so refused or neglected to be paid may either be recovered with costs of suit in an action of debt, in the name of the supervisor of the district within which such refusal shall happen, for the use of the United States, or may be levied by distress and sale of goods of the person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay, rendering the overplus (if any there be after payment of the said amount and charges of distress and sale) to the said person or persons.

And be it further enacted, That if the proprietor of any such still, finding himself or herself aggrieved by the said rates, shall enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for that purpose, from day to day when such still shall be employed, the quantity of spirits distilled therefrom, and the quantity from time to time sold, or otherwise disposed of, and to whom and when, and shall produce the said book to the officer of inspection within whose survey such still shall be, and shall make oath or affirmation that the same doth contain, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, true entries, made at their respective dates, of all the spirits distilled within the time to which such entries shall relate, from such still, and of the disposition thereof; and shall also declare, upon such oath or affirmation, the quantity of such spirits then remaining on hand, it shall be lawful in every such case for the said officer to whom the said book shall be produced, and he is hereby required to estimate the duties upon such still, according to the quantity so stated to have been actually made therefrom at the rate of nine cents per gallon, which, and no more, shall be paid for the same; provided, that if the said entries shall be made by any person, other than the said proprietor, a like oath or affirmation shall be made by such person.

And, the more effectually to prevent the evasion of the duties hereby imposed on spirits distilled within the United States, be it further enacted, That every person who shall be a maker or distiller of spirits from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, or from materials the growth and production of the United States, shall write or paint, or cause to be written or painted, upon some conspicuous part outside and in front of each house or other building or place made use of, or intended to be made use of by him or her for the distillation or keeping of spirituous liquors, and upon the door or usual entrance of each vault, cellar or apartment, within the same, in which any of the said liquors shall be at any time by him or her distilled, deposited or kept, or intended to be, the words "Distiller of Spirits"; and every such distiller shall, within three days before he or she shall begin to distill

therein, make a particular entry, in writing, at the nearest office of inspection, if within ten miles thereof, of every such house, building or place, and of each vault, cellar and apartment, within the same, in which he or she shall intend to carry on the business of distilling, or to keep any spirits by him or her distilled: And if any such distiller shall omit to paint or write, or cause to be painted or written, the words aforesaid in manner aforesaid, upon any such house or other building or place, or vault, cellar, or apartment thereof, or shall, in case the same be situated within the said distance of ten miles of any office of inspection, omit to make entry thereof as aforesaid, such distiller shall, for every such omission or neglect, forfeit one hundred dollars, and all the spirits which he or she shall keep therein, or the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price of such spirits in the market, to be recovered by action, with costs of suit, in any court proper to try the same, in the name of the supervisor of the district within which such omission or neglect shall be, for the use of the United States: *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That the said entry to be made by persons who shall be distillers of spirits, on the first day of July next, shall be made on that day, or within three days thereafter, accompanied (except where the duties hereby imposed are charged on the still) with a true and particular account or inventory of the spirits, on that day, and at the time, in every or any house, building or place, by him or her entered, and of the casks, cases and vessels, containing the same, with their marks and numbers, and the quantities and qualities of the spirits therein contained, on pain of forfeiting, for neglect to make such entry, or to deliver such account, the sum of one hundred dollars, and all the spirits by him or her had or kept in any such house, building or place, to be recovered as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of the revenue for the district wherein any house, building or place, shall be situate, whereof entry shall be made as last aforesaid, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, by some proper officer or officers of inspection, every such house, or other building or place within his district, and shall take, or cause to be taken, an exact account of the spirits therein respectively contained; and shall mark, or cause to be marked, in durable characters, the several casks, cases or vessels, containing the same, with progressive numbers, and also with the name of each distiller to whom the same may belong, or in whose custody the same may be, and the quantities, kinds and proofs of spirits therein contained, and these words "Old Stock." And the inspector of each survey shall keep a book, wherein he shall enter the name of every distiller, and the particulars of such old stock in the possession of each, designating the several casks, cases and vessels, containing the same, and their respective quantities, kinds, proofs and marks, and shall also give a certificate to every such distiller of the quantity and particulars of such old stock in his or her possession, and a separate certificate for each cask, case or vessel, describing the same, which certificate shall accompany the same wherefore it shall be sent; and such distiller, his or her agent or manager, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the certificate or certificates that ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, case or vessel, with which such certificate shall not be delivered.

And be it further enacted, That every importer of distilled spirits, who, on the first day of July next, shall have in his or her possession any distilled spirits, shall, within three days thereafter, make due entry thereof with the officer of inspection within whose survey the same shall then be, who shall mark the casks, vessels or cases, containing such spirits, in like manner as is herein before directed, touching such spirits as shall be in the possession of distillers on the first day of July next, and shall grant the like certificates therefor as for such spirits, which certificates shall accompany the respective casks, cases and vessels, to which they shall relate, wherefore they shall be sent, and such importer, his or her agent, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, case or vessel, with which such certificate shall not be delivered; and if any such importer or importers shall refuse or neglect to make such entry at the time and in the manner herein directed, all such spirits as shall not be so entered shall be forfeited, and the importer or importers, in whose custody the same shall be found, shall moreover forfeit the sum equal to the full value thereof, according to the highest price of such spirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That if any cask, case or vessel, containing distilled spirits, which, by the foregoing provisions of this act, ought to be marked and accompanied with a certificate, shall be found in the possession of any person unaccompanied with such

marks and certificate, it shall be presumptive evidence that the same are liable to forfeiture, and it shall be lawful for any officer of inspection to seize them as forfeited, and if, upon the trial in consequence of such seizure, the owner or claimant of the spirits seized, shall not prove that the same were imported in the United States according to law, or were distilled as mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of this act, and the duties thereupon paid, or were distilled at one of the stills mentioned in the twentieth section of this act, they shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

[To be continued.]

An ACT for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making further provision for the protection of the frontiers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be raised an additional regiment of infantry, which, exclusive of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and twelve non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians.

And be it further enacted, That the said regiment shall be organized in the same manner as the regiment of infantry described in the act, entitled, An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the troops aforesaid by this act to be raised, including the officers, shall receive the same pay and allowances, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term, and upon the same conditions, in all respects, excepting the bounty herein after mentioned, as are stipulated for the troops of the United States in the before-mentioned act.

And be it further enacted, That each non-commissioned officer, private and musician, who has enlisted, or shall enlist, pursuant to the act aforesaid, or who shall enlist pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to receive six dollars as a bounty.

And be it further enacted, That in case the president of the United States should deem the employment of a major-general, brigadier-general, a quarter-master and chaplain, or either of them, essential to the public interest, that he be, and he hereby is empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint the same accordingly; and a major-general so appointed may choose his aid-de-camp, and a brigadier-general his brigade-major, from the captains or subalterns of the line; provided always, that the major-general and brigadier-general so to be appointed, shall respectively continue in pay during such term only as the president of the United States, in his discretion, shall deem it requisite for the public service.

And be it further enacted, That in case a major-general, brigadier-general, quarter-master, aid-de-camp, brigade-major and chaplain, should be appointed, their pay and allowances shall be respectively as herein mentioned: The major-general shall be entitled to 125 dollars monthly pay, 20 dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence 15 rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price. The brigadier-general shall be entitled to 94 dollars monthly pay, with 16 dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence 12 rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price. That the quarter-master shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and forage, as the lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment. That the aid-de-camp be entitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the brigade-major be entitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the chaplain be entitled to 50 dollars per month, including pay, rations and forage.

And be it further enacted, That if, in the opinion of the president, it will be conducive to the good of the service to engage a body of militia to serve as cavalry, they furnishing their own horses, arms and provisions, it shall be lawful for him to offer such allowances to encourage their engaging in the service for such time, and on such terms, as he shall deem it expedient to prescribe.

And be it further enacted, That if the president should be of opinion that it will be conducive to the public service to employ troops enlisted under the denomination of levies, in addition to, or in place of the militia, which, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, he is authorized to call into the service of the United States, it shall be lawful for him to raise, for a term not exceeding six months (to be discharged sooner if the public service will permit) a corps not exceeding two thousand non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, with a suitable number of commissioned officers. And in case it shall appear probable to the president that the regiment directed to be raised by the aforesaid act, and by this act, will not be completed in time to prosecute such military operations as exigencies may require, it shall be lawful for the president to make a substitute for the deficiency by raising such further number of levies, or by calling into the service of the United States such a body of militia as shall be equal thereto.

And be it further enacted, That the president be, and he hereby is empowered to organize the said levies, and alone to appoint the commissioned officers thereof, in the manner he may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the militia or said corps of levies, shall during the time of their service, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and forage; and, in case of wounds or disability in the line of their duty, to the same compensation as the troops of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said corps of

levies, shall be entitled to receive such proportional quantity of clothing, as their time of service shall bear to the annual allowance of clothing to the troops of the United States, subject, however, to a proportional deduction from their pay.

And be it further enacted, That each of the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said levies, shall be entitled to receive three dollars as a bounty.

And be it further enacted, That in case the nature of the service, upon which the troops of the United States may be employed, should require a greater number of surgeon's mates than are provided for in the before-mentioned act, the president of the United States may engage, from time to time, such additional number of surgeon's mates, as he shall judge necessary.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed to recruit men for the said regiments, shall be entitled to receive for every recruit who shall be duly enlisted and mustered, the sum of two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense, for one year, of the additional regiment to be raised by virtue of this act; for defraying the expense, for a like term, of the officers mentioned in the seventh section of this act; for defraying the expense of the said militia-horse, militia-foot, and levies, which may be called into, or engaged for the service of the United States, pursuant to this act; for defraying the expense of such surgeon's mates, as may be appointed pursuant to the 15th section of this act; for defraying the expense of recruiting the two said regiments; and for defraying the expense of any military posts which the president shall judge expedient and proper to establish, there be and hereby is appropriated a sum, not exceeding three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents, to be paid out of the monies, which, prior to the first day of January next, shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stills, by the act, entitled, An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same; together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act on imported spirits, beyond those which would have arisen by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of debts of the United States.

And, to the end that the public service may not be impeded for the want of necessary means; *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the president to take on loan the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; and the fund established for the above-mentioned appropriation, is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid; and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

[True Copy.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

P A R T I S, December 4.

A LETTER has been sent to the committee of inquiry of the national assembly, from Montelimart, containing the following particulars of a scheme to effect a counter-revolution.

"It is well known that there are 180,000 men engaged to effect a counter-revolution, and that several of the clergy have been busily employed in collecting money from the reduced nobility, to defray the expenses of this undertaking.

"M. d'Antichamp, who was accomplice to M. Buissy, have secured 12,000 Swiss. He has family connexions with the prince de Conde.—On the frontiers of Germany are 30,000 men ready to act, besides the Austrian troops which are now in the Netherlands."

They speak much here of a letter from the king to the pope, and the following are confidently said to be the extraordinary terms in which the epistle is couched:

"I give you holy father, twenty-four hours for deliberation. If with the expiration of that time, a positive reply be not made, attribute it not to either the national assembly or me, but to yourself alone, if France from the holy See be utterly disinclined."

Dec. 26. Much disturbance has been occasioned here, by accounts which were studiously circulated about the metropolis, stating that his majesty, in compliance with the earnest entreaties of the queen, intended moving his court to Lyons; and notwithstanding his majesty, in a letter to the national assembly, declared them to be entirely unfounded, so strongly have the populace taken up the idea, that nothing, for a length of time, would pacify them.

So general has an attack from the Germans become, that the battalion of *Fal de Grace* has adopted the resolution of proceeding to the frontiers, to repel any attack that may be made. The battalion of Henry IV. has adopted the same resolution, and several officers, and at least ten men from each company, are to proceed at their own expense to the frontiers of Flanders, on the first gun being fired.

WOLVERHAMPTON, December 22.

A few days ago one of the furnaces at the ironworks at Ketley, Shropshire, unfortunately burst just at the

time the metal was at its heat for running into pigs; four of the men were coming to it for that purpose, and by this sudden disaster two of them were instantly scalded to death, another died the next day, and the life of the other is despaired of. The poor men have left wives and families to bemoan their loss.

L O N D O N, December 29.
A Singular Self-Tormentor.

There lives in Leadenhall-street, a man of the name of P—n, who has made the complete man of this kingdom upon his knees.

Whatever may have been the original cause of this voluntary penance, certain it is, that 20 years perseverance in the painful performance must have earned it; for during that period has he continued the same practice of moving from place to place, throughout the whole nation, as above described, to the astonishment of all who know him.

He is about 47 years old, apparently much injured by the very laborious toil of his eccentric mode of travelling, and very much dejected in spirits. He never was married; but his property, which chiefly consists of ready money, and some houses in the city, devolves to his niece, who is a milliner in Chancery-lane.

When he first commenced this extraordinary tale, which he still continues practicing, he kept a respectable linen draper's shop; but on a sudden, disposed of his stock, and quitted his business; nor can all the demonstrations of his friends persuade him to relinquish this unparalleled custom.

Jan. 4. Orders have been sent off to commodore Goodall, at Spithead, to pay off all the ships there, including the whole of lord Hood's squadron, according to the dates of their being commissioned. This sudden order is by no means a sign of peace, but merely to prevent a mutiny on board lord Hood's squadron. His fleet will be recommissioned, and manned entirely by volunteers.

The following is given as the latest progress that has been made in the war in India, when the dispatch by the Houghton East-Indiaman came away.

On the 12th June, the southern army was at Comblum, where the halt had been made for the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of grain, before the actual invasion of Tippoo's territories.

This end had been then partly accomplished by the detachment of the 4th brigade under major Cuppage, to Kinnaveran, about ten miles in front and within short day's march of Tippoo's frontier, by whom a very large supply had been collected.

The army had received orders to march from Comblum on the 12th, and it was the general opinion in the camp, that Tippoo would make a stand at Comblum, where he was then said to be in considerable force of infantry, horse and heavy artillery.

Colonel Cockerell's detachment from Bengal, after a halt at Maluliam, were upon the march to join the centre army in the Carnatic.

A courier arrived at Madras, from Pootah, on the 23d of June, with intelligence, that in pursuance of the treaty between the company and the Marattas, the latter had assembled an army of 25,000 men, at the head of whom Peleram Bhou was ordered to march to the north bank of Kistna, which he was to cross upon the first intimation that hostilities had been commenced by the southern army.

On the 26th of June letters had arrived at Madras from major Montgomery's detachment, which mention that he had reached the grand army of the Nizam, then in motion. Their marches were, however, very slow, seldom exceeding two or three cols a day. And the army was encumbered by a great number of elephants, most of them covered with houdahs, in which the ladies of his highness were placed.

Morgan Williams, Esquire, late chief of Ganjam, arrived at Madras on the 15th of June last, according to his late appointment by the court of directors, took the chair in council, as senior, in the absence of his excellency general Meadows.

Jan. 12. According to letters from Lisbon, a least convention is now on foot between her most faithful majesty and the catholic king, which is said to have for its object the settlement of the succession to the crown of Portugal, in case of the failure of the male heir to the present queen Isabella.

Letters from Constantinople say "The success which heretofore has crowned the arms of the Russian troops, although it has alarmed the populace, hitherto has had but little effect on the councils of the Divan. The coffers of the grand signior, it is true, are empty; but the internal resources of this immense empire are beyond conception. A body of 60,000 Asiatic troops, for the major part well disciplined, are within two day's march of this city, and it is thought will be dispatched towards Jassy, where the greater part of the Russian army lies encamped, to make a diversion on the enemy's forces, and thereby extricate the grand vizier, who at present is in an unpleasant predicament. A peace with the court of Petersburg is said to be on the tapis, but it is generally thought the haughty Catherine will not forego the advantages she has obtained unless compelled by the interposition of some foreign power."

"What great events from trivial causes spring."

Among the letters and memorandums of a gentleman, who was president of the royal society in the reign of George the second, his executors found a bit of linen cloth, the size of a card, with the impression of a flower stamped on it, and on the paper to which it was pasted, the following memorandum:

"This little scrap of linen happening to lie in reach of an engraver, who was proving a copper-plate for a drawing book, at a time when he had no paper at hand, he took this in its stead, and finding the impression so clear, it occurred to him that he could stamp upon a white gown of his wife's similar ornaments." To this

trifling circumstance we owe the invention of copper-plate printing on lines.

QUEBEC, December 2.

Advices from Detroit, as late as the 6th of November, inform us of two actions fought between the Indians and part of governor St. Clair's army, in the Miami country.

We have reason to believe the following to be accurate account of these events, as they yet come to the knowledge of the public.

The American army consisting of 2700 men, 1000 of which were horse, had made a very rapid movement by the 14th of October to within nine leagues of the Miami villages—The Shawnee and Potawatomi, after destroying their own villages, and what grain they could not remove, (they allowed the Indian traders settled among them, to remove every thing but ammunition) encamped about 800 strong at some distance from the spot, and were attacked on the 16th by the 1000 horse, whom they defeated after killing about 300, the remainder retreated to the main body; on the 20th the Indians being reinforced, attacked that body and defeated them with the loss of 250, or more, and from the daily growing strength of the Indians, who were determined to pursue the retreating army of the Americans, news of a general engagement was hourly expected when these accounts left Detroit. Such American prisoners as they took, (after endeavouring to learn what the design of them were, which they said was to erect some forts for the present, and to attack Detroit in the spring) they killed.

By letters from persons near the place, it is said, very few of the American army will reach their homes—Had not a chief of the Ottawa nation dreamed they would not succeed if they attacked that day, the major part of the American army would, on the second engagement, have been cut off.

The Indians have called on major Smith and the officers in the Indian department, to know what assistance they are to expect, and say, if Great-Britain will not assist them, they will go over to the Spanish lines, and we must abide by the consequences.

BOSTON, March 2.

Extract of a letter from Wiscasset, dated 17th ult.

"Last month I happened to be at Broad Cove, in the town of Bristol, and there saw the most distressing sight that it is possible to describe—I there met with about 30 Indians, who came there the last fall, just at the time the winter set in, which immediately deprived them of fish and clams, their usual food when upon the sea-coast, the rivers and the coast being frozen for many miles, which prevented their returning home. They have been obliged to feed on horse flesh and cattle which have died through the intense coldness of the winter. They have been twice at Wiscasset, applying for relief—when I afforded them all the assistance in my power—got some cloaths for their old men, and gave them what provision I could spare—and all the people here did what they could for them. They complain that the white people hunt on their lands, and that government has taken from them part of these lands, which prevents their getting a living from them. This I fear has too much truth in it. I think government would do well to take the matter into their consideration, and render these poor distressed people some redress in the spring, or relieve them as they shall think proper.

SINGULAR MURDER.

We have an account from Hudson, that a short time since the conduct of a person, who visited a store in that city, was such as to raise suspicions in the mind of the owner of some intentions to rob the store. Accordingly three persons were desired to watch therein.

During the night the watch heard, as they supposed, two or three persons endeavouring to cut through the door. The robbers were suffered to proceed, until a hole was cut, through which one of them thrust his arm to unbolt the door, which the people within immediately seized and confined. In this situation both parties continued for some time; those inside from being ignorant of the number outside, not choosing to go out. At length two of the robbers sat up the cry of murder several times; after which there was nothing heard for some time, when those inside finding the hand, which they still held confined, grow cold—opened the door, and were shocked with the sight of the robber with his throat cut from ear to ear—a deed which, it is supposed, his companions perpetrated to effect their escape, and prevent detection.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Extract of letter from Edinburgh, January 1.

"A very curious rencounter took place at Lerwick in harvest last. As a farm-servant of James Henderson, Esquire, of Gairly, was driving the cows to the Hill, he was attacked by a large Eagle, who struck at him repeatedly. The poor old man, near ninety, defended himself with a bludgeon of wood which he was carrying in his hand, and gave the Eagle repeated strokes. The Eagle, however, did not desist until he had got hold of the old man's cap, which he carried off seemingly in triumph, and left his antagonist with his bald head, so fatigued, that he was scarcely able to return home."

March 17. Information is hereby given to the masters and commanders of British vessels, arriving at the ports of the United States of America, that it is contrary to an act of parliament for any such masters or commanders to detain, or leave at their discretion in any foreign port, any of their seamen who are British subjects.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

In the Spanish West-Indies, when a master means to free a slave, he does it gradually. First gives him a

spot of ground and half a day in every week to improve it.—From the produce of his little garden, the slave either buys of his master an additional spot, or a few hours more of his time, as best suits his convenience. This increases the means in his power of procuring his freedom, which he accomplishes in this way by degrees. By the time he is free, he has some property, has had a lesson of industry, and has learnt to provide for himself.

By letters from Cape Francois of the 27th of February we are informed that Oje and Crevin the two mulattoes, the most active in the disturbances at St. Domingo, were broke alive on the wheel, and that near 200 of their accomplices were shortly to be executed.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

Early on Friday morning last, this city was honoured by the arrival of The President, attended by only his private secretary, Major Jackson. Intelligence having been received of his intended embarkation at Rock Hall, he had been anxiously expected on Thursday evening—but the governor, and several other gentlemen, who had failed to meet him, were compelled to return without tidings. The vessel, which contained the chief treasure of America, did not enter the river Severn until ten o'clock, in a dark tempestuous night. She struck on a bar, or point, within about a mile of the city; and although she made a signal of distress, it was impossible, before day-light, to go to her relief. The guardian angel of America was still watchful; and we are happy in assuring our countrymen that the health of their dearest friend has not been at all affected by an accident far more distressing to those who were apprised, or rather apprehensive, of his situation, than to himself.

At 10 o'clock on the same day, attended by the governor, and a number of respectable citizens, he visited the college, and expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of this rising seminary—He then pursued his walk to the government house. At three o'clock he sat down to a public dinner at Mr. Mann's with a numerous company of the inhabitants, and continued at table until there had been circulated the following toasts, each of which was announced by the discharge of cannon—

1. The People of the United States of America.
2. The Congress.
3. The dearest Friend of his Country.
4. The State of Maryland.
5. Wisdom, Justice and Harmony, in all our Public Councils.
6. Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Learning; may they flourish with Virtue and true Religion.
7. The King of the French.
8. The National Assembly of France.
9. The Sieur la Fayette, and the other generous Friends to America in the day of her Distress.
10. The Memory of all those who have fallen in the Cause of America.
11. The Patriots of all Nations and Ages.
12. The Powers of Europe friendly to America.
13. May all the Inhabitants of the Earth be taught to consider each other as Fellow-Citizens.
14. The Virtuous Daughters of America.
15. The perpetual Union of distinct Sovereign States under an efficient Federal Head.

On Saturday the President again dined with a large company at the government house, and in the evening his presence enlivened a ball, at which was exhibited every thing which this little city contains of beauty and elegance.

It is no exaggeration to declare, that, during two days, all care seemed suspended; and the inhabitants of a whole town were made happy in contemplating him whom they consider as their safest friend, as well as the most exalted of their fellow-citizens, and the first of men.

On Sunday, at eight o'clock, he rode out of town, attended by a company of gentlemen, of whom he took leave at South river. The governor waits on him to George-Town, where he purposed to remain some days before he pursues his arduous patriotic journey to the northward.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

On the 4th day of MAY,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing between two and three hundred acres, lying near Port-Tobacco, within five miles of the great fishery of Patowmack, together with good improvements, being well adapted for corn, wheat or tobacco, well timbered, and good water; there are about fifteen or twenty acres of excellent meadow ground, likewise a good stream of water running through the said plantation, whereon a grist-mill might be erected with very little expence; there is on the land a large quantity of cedar, that answers well for enclosure; the most of the land lies level, and well for manure. One half of the money to be paid down, the other half to be paid at the end of six months from the day of sale.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises. Possession will be given the 25th day of December next, by

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, Senr.

Charles county, March 21, 1791.

March 28, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HENSHAW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

LUKE ROBINSON, Executor.

March 28, 1791.

In pursuance of a decree from the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, by the auctioneer, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called KILBECKA'S LOT, late the property of Rheda Todd, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near to Elliott's Lower Mills. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

John Talbot, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by

HENRY GRIFFITH.

The Noted HORSE

QUAKER,

WILL cover MARES this season at Mr. Joseph Coxswain's, (West river) at five dollars each mare, or if the money is paid by the first of September next, four dollars will be taken in lieu thereof. The good properties of this horse are so well known, (particularly for the road) that it is not thought necessary to enumerate them. Good pasturage will be provided at the low price of 2/6 a week each mare, and every care will be taken of them, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

West river, March 26, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase,

SIXTY or SEVENTY NEGROES,

from the age of eleven years to sixteen or seventeen, for which ready CASH will be given. Any person that has any to dispose of, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWACH, on board the sloop Mary, at Baltimore, who expects to sail the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next. Any negroes that are tradesmen will be preferred.

He has Forty-Four BALES of

EXCELLENT COTTON,

From the Spanish Main, put up in Hides, for SALE. March 13, 1791. w3 3X

JACKS.

ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

From the Island of MALTA,

WILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for EIGHT DOLLARS (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-Pence Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.

March 5, 1791. 3

To be SOLD, LEASED for a Term of Years, or RENTED by the Year,

ONE whole lot of GROUND, in the city of Annapolis, situated on navigable water, with a tenement thereon suitable for a small family, and several other useful buildings; a large and commodious tan yard and tan-house, and a fine mill for grinding bark. The tan yard has been built within these five years, is perfectly new, and in exceeding good order. Possession will be given the 22d of June next, when the present tenant's time will expire. Any person who may be disposed to rent or purchase, may apply to the subscriber in Annapolis, and know the terms.

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. The season is approaching to lay in a stock of bark and other necessities for carrying on the business to advantage.

February 23, 1791. 4

The SUBSCRIBER informs his friends, that he has just received, via Baltimore, and by the Nantes, and now opening,

An ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer GOODS.

ALSO, by the George and Patty Washington, from GERMANY,

An ASSORTMENT of

LINENS,

Consisting of

Best Tickenburgs, Osnabrigs of first, second and third qualities; yard wide DOWLAS, BROWN ROLLS, HOLLANDS, STRIPES, &c. which will be sold low for CASH, TOBACCO, &c. short credit to punctual men.

HE HAS ALSO,

SPIRIT, West-India RUM, genuine French BRANDY, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, PEAS, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, CANDLES, SPICES, &c. for CASH only, by

EDWARD HALL.

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

On THURSDAY the 14th day of April next, at the late dwelling plantation of CALES BURGESS, on South River,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, a variety of household and kitchen FURNITURE, two pair of HAND MILL-STONES, one Schooner VESSEL, with all her furniture and apparel, one yoke of OXEN, three CARTS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; all which will be sold on nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good and approved security.

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

ALL those that have claims against the ESTATE of CALES BURGESS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, as speedily as possible, that they may be discharged, and all who are in anywise indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

South River, March 16, 1791.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor of the State of Maryland, on 12 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge,

ALL the personal PROPERTY of JOHN WATKINS, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young NEGROES; among which is an excellent BLACKSMITH, HORNEB CATTLE, four draught STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and some blacksmith TOOLS and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The sale to begin at 1 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

HENRY HALL, Trustee for
JOHN WATKINS.
Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,
RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be SOLD, for CASH,

A valuable FARM, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient, and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs, and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it; well paved in; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye; were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at PRIVATE SALE till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. JOSHUA DORSEY, the present occupier, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last will and testament of captain CHARLES JORDAN, deceased, on the first day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon he formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying in Saint Mary's county, near Llewellyn's warehouse, on twelve months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES KILGOUR, Attorney in fact for
ANNE JORDAN, Executrix.

February 28, 1791.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber on the 16th day of April next, to receive their dividends.

JOSEPH HILL.

2

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.

On MONDAY the 15th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for SALE, for ready money, at the late dwelling of JOHN SMALL,

A VARIETY of STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some Indian corn, and three hogheads of cider, household furniture and plantation utensils.

All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Admr.

THE Commissioners for building a

court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, hereby give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for building the said court-house, and defraying the necessary expenses of the commissioners; that two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds are ready to be paid to the said commissioners, or their order, and that the remaining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for them in a few months.

The commissioners are therefore now ready to receive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 25th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants, that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard burnt bricks; and that it will be expected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful performance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on. The commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to David Kerr, Esquire, at Easton, who is one of the commissioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Easton, Talbot county, in Maryland,
March 8, 1791.

The DAUPHIN

STANDS this season at the subscriber's, near Pig-Point, and will cover MARES for wheat, corn, tobacco or money; if paid in wheat, at five bushels of wheat for each mare, to be paid soon after harvest, and a dollar to the groom; if paid in corn at the fall, at three barrels of corn for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, two barrels of corn, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; if paid in tobacco, at two hundred pounds of tobacco for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; and if paid in cash, twenty-five shillings for each mare, to be paid when the mares are taken away, and a dollar to the groom.

The DAUPHIN is a blood bay, 15 hands 2 inches high, in figure equal to any stud in the union, and of blood unexceptionable, which the following pedigree will ascertain: He was got by colonel Lloyd's thorough bred horse Traveller, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton); his great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's Othello upon Stella, out of Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

FRANCIS WORTHY.

March 21, 1791.

THE CONGREGATION of MONOCACY CHAPEL, in the upper part of Montgomery county, being without a MINISTER, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who can come well recommended for his prudence and piety, if approved of may meet with good encouragement by applying to the trustees of said congregation.

March 13, 1791.

w 3

NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for liberty to alter the road now passing colonel Robbison's to Baltimore-town, in such manner as it may run over Hope Mile dam.—The road proposed will be a good one, and not half a mile further about.

CHARLES WALLACE.
ISAAC HARRIS.

March 22, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber the 20th of November last, a negro fellow named STEPHEN, about 33 years of age, thick set, of a yellow complexion, about five feet three or four inches high; had on, when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt; he has a remarkable scar on the back of his neck, occasioned by a seton. Any person that will secure the said negro so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN H. BOARMAN.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, near Mr. Philemon Warfield's, taken up as a stray, a small red COW, with a crop in each ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOYCE.

2

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.

THE sale of Newington Rope-Walk, which was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will commence at Mr. Minto's tavern on Saturday the second day of April next, at twelve o'clock, containing about sixty-two acres of land, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the same. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a lot of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for 21 years, renewable on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every 21 years.

MARY M'ULLOCH, Esq.
C. STEUART,
J. M'ULLOCH, } Executors
of JAMES DICK.

Bills for Cash.

Loan-Office, Annapolis, March 1, 1791.

BILLS drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, on either of the Banks of North-America, or New York, may be had of

THOMAS HARWOOD,

Commissioner of Loans.

To be SOLD, A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church street and Cross street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 24 which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and was house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1780. JOSEPH DOWSON.

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

February 4, 1791.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to fix and bound the head of CARTER'S Creek, and the ancient line of CARTER BENNETT, from thence to HOLLAND ADDITION, and to bound the same and HOLLAND ADDITION, and my part of CARTER BENNETT, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in this case provided.

March 1, 1791. F. SCRIVENER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD, At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

T H E

L A W S

O F

M A R Y L A N D,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS

of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.—All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

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